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Ensinces Motices

"ALDERNEY BRAND' CONDENSED MILK.

"NEW AMERICAN," Thermometer July 23, 12 m., 73°, weather fai

OPIUM AND ALCOHOL.

Dr. A. M. MATHIAS, formerly physician at "Pennsylvania Sanitarium," receives Opium Habitaés and Dipsomaniaes for treatment at his residence, 242 Clermont-ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. Seciusion absolute, if desired.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

—All advertisements intended for insertion in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNK must be handed in to the publication office on Monday of each week.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON-1,322 F-st. | LONDON-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is rumored that the cholera has appeared on the London docks; the disease is making frightful ravages in Egypt, where also the leprosy has broken out. === In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone announced that Parliament would not, for the present, be asked to ratify the Suez Canal agreement, The crops in Great Britain and Europe, it is thought, will be below the average in yield. == China is endeavoring to prevent shipment of beef to the French in Tonquin. == The Clarks of Philadelphia were again beaten at lawn-tennis yesterday by the Renshaws. = General E. O. C. Ord died from yellow fever in Havana on Sunday night.

DOMESTIC.-The President arrived at Cape May yesterday and held a reception; arrangements for his trip to Yellowstone Park are completed. Blocum, Drake Carter, Navarro and Hartford won the Saratoga races. === Ex-Congressman Ginery Twitchell, of Brookline, died. — The Government has arranged for the inspection of vessels leaving British ports during the cholera epidemic. —— There was no material change in the strike of the telegraphers; one striker was refused work in Albany. == The storm in Minnesota on Saturday did much damage and several persons were killed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - There was little change in the condition of the telegraphers' strike yesterday. Much damage was caused by a storm at Atlantic Highlands. == The damage fire in the Munro Building is less than was at first reported. = A proposition of the cigar manufacturers was rejected by the worken. President Soto, of Honduras, inthe fire service and visited the Produce Exchange. = John H. Starin was enthusiastically welcomed on returning from Europe. = The Metropolitans beat the Athletics by 5 to 1. = Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.37 cents. Stocks, after opening steady, were weak and declining and closed unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy and fair weather, with slight changes in temperature and chances of light rain early in the day. Temperature vesterday : Highest, 800: lowest, 720: average, 761so.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trav ellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made another contribution to trade-dollar literature. It is more in the nature of ancient history than anything else ; but it ought at least to dispel finally the delusive hope which some persons seem to entertain, that either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury will take some steps soon to redeem this superfluous coin at more than its commercial value. Neither of these officials can do this, as most people, except the trade-dollar purchasers, have known all along. Secretary Folger quotes Secretary Sherman as saying that possibly in time this coin will find ready market in China at nearly its face value. Speculators who are "long" in trade dollars may be encouraged by this statement; but people who have refused to take them during the last few weeks peed not vet begin to regret their caution.

Thoughtful workmen with families on their hands ought to rejoice in the resolution of the Manufacturers' Union not to discontinue the lockout of the cigar-makers until the demand that certain men shall dismissed from the employ of Ottenberg & Brothers has been withdrawn, The only offence of these employes, to whom the Progressive Union objects, is that they remained faithful to the firm that gave them work through a toolish strike. Then the leaders of the Progressive Union, merely to tighten their hold on their followers. declared war on these sturdy laborers. Ten thousand men were thrown out of employment. It is hard to see how any intelligent workman can approve of such an attempt to crush the independence of his fellows.

The Federal Government has acted wisely in ordering the sanitary inspection of all vessels leaving London, Liverpool and other ports of the United Kingdom for this country. It is likely that the rumor that cholera has appeared in the London docks is false. It would hardly be found there first; but it is highly desirable all the same that every possible preagainst the introduction of this into the United States shall taken. By this plan of inspection by Consuls at the points of sailing, the quarantine authorities of our scaports, North, South, East and West, can be kept perfectly informed of the condition of the ships which are bound toward our shores. We shall know in a measure what to expect. This is a case in which the advantage of the ocean cable stands forth pre-eminently.

It seems possible that henceforth those unfortunate citizens of this country who are obliged to serve as jurymen in important trials may be deprived of a privilege which heretofore has freely been allowed them; that is, the liberty of attending church. A new trial has just been sought for a murderer in Easton, Penn., partly on the ground that five of the jurors had been improperly influenced by a sermon on the crime, which they listened The judge has denied the motion. This is remarks on that subject. The great confidence 3,000. But even these figures suggest the ne-

the second case of the kind lately before the public. What the sermon objected to in each instance was about is not stated; but it is plain enough that if a preacher who has jurors among his hearers should take for his text, "an eye for an eye," or, "a life for a life," the accused man's chances of acquittal might be seriously affected.

Mr. Gladstone has avoided defeat by retreat. In their present frame of mind, owing in part to the insolence of the French Admiral at Madagascar, the English people will not listen to any agreement for a second Suez Canal which gives France even a commercial advantage. Certainly the recent agreement with M. De Lesseps was highly favorable to the French. The present company was to cut another canal in five years; an Englishman was to be made vice-president; Englishmen were to fill certain other unimportant positions; and the tolls were to be slightly reduced. In return the British Government was to let M. De Lesseps have £8,000,000 at 314 per cent. This practically left the whole control of the new ditch in French hands. To those Englishmen who are unwilling to accept English occupation of Egypt as a permanent fact, these terms perhaps may not seem too much in the interests of the Republic; but to those who believe that England is in Egypt to stay, and that there is no use to deny it, it naturally seems ridiculous to throw away the advantages of the position. So Mr. Gladstone has announced that the agreement will not be submitted to Parliament at this session. Practically this leaves the situation all open again. Still the English have this advantage: M. De Lesseps cannot build another canal unless the Khedive consents; and the Khedive will not consent without the approval of England. De Lesseps will have to come to terms sooner or

JUDGE FORAKER OPENS FIRE. There will be no joint debate in Ohio, it is safe to say. For some time a great journal has been urgently advising Judge Hoadly to invite his opponent to such a series of discussions. The custom is a good one; it is popular at the West, and at times, as when the soft-money sophistries of General Ewing were demolished by General Woodford, or, better still, when Mr. Lincoln extinguished Squatter Sovereignty and Mr. Douglas together in the great debate in Illinois, powerful revolutions in public opinion have sprung from the seed thus sown. But for that very reason Judge Hoadly is not likely to invite the Democrats of Ohio to listen to the arguments of his opponent. Judge Foraker, in his speech on Saturday at Hamilton, gave an example of his powers of reasoning. It may be that Judge Hoadly could surpass him in rhetoric and in elocution, in wit and in subtlety, and so Mr. Douglas doubtless thought himself more than a match for the quaint and homely methods of Mr. Lincoln. But the straightforward, downright, crushing simplicity of solid truth and sound reasoning is a weapon that no other can resist. Unhappily for Judge Hoadly, that weapon can be used only by one who has truth and right on his side. His opponent has proved that he can use it, and that with tre-

mendous force.

Judge Foraker began by stating the simple truth that the result in Ohio will powerfully affect the political future of the country. In a measure the Presidential contest of 1884 is decided in Ohio in 1883. Great uncertainty will remain for a year, if the Democrats carry that State, and that uncertainty already causes stagnation of industry and business. "The incoming of the next Congress is attended with the threat that there is to be a revision "of the tariff in the interest of free trade," he states, and it is known that Democratic confidence to do mischief will be proportioned to Democratic assurance of success next year. On that question, as Judge Foraker says, "no "one needs to be told where the Republican " party stands." His exposition of the reasons for maintaining unimpaired the protective system is so clear and strong, so simple and convincing, that it marks him as a man of superior power. We do not remember to have seen for years a more convincing statement of those reasons. Nor would it be easy to surpass his treatment of the dodging Democratic platform, with its sections that are to be wheeled to the front for free trade or protection as the locality 'may require. It is like the Indiana schoolteacher who was willing to teach that the earth was round or flat, as the directors might prefer." It would be a treat to see Judge Hoadly, with his evasions and subtleties, his fine phrases and intrinsic weakness of position, within reach of his opponent on this

It would be very uncomfortable, too, for Judge Hoadly to discuss the Star Route business under the fire of an opponent who proceeds to show that the second trial was made necessary by three jurymen who voted to acquit at the first, and that the leader of these, Foreman Dickson, was for Tilden and Reform in 1876, president of the Tilden Club at Washington, and for his services promised the Marshalship of the District by Mr. Tilden. "He," says Judge Foraker, "will doubtless be "for the old ticket and his Marshalship 'in 1884." But at the trial "he was "for acquittal, and it would seem that he was for acquittal for revenue only-for he has since been indicted by the Grand Jury "of the District for having been bribed." would be interesting to hear Judge Hoadly defend this "corrupt Tilden Reform Democrat."

On one other subject it would be pleasant to hear the two candidates face to face. Judge Hoadly had said much of the "theft of the Presidency" in 1876. His opponent replies with crushing truth : "If he could but know "and appreciate how right-minded, sensitively 'honorable men, without regard to political bias, regard the part taken by him in the Presidential controversy of 1876, he would never again speak in public of the theft of "the Presidency. Everybody knows there was 'no theft of the Presidency, and no attempt "at theft, except only in the Oregon case, and "that in the interest of Mr. Tilden. Judge "Hoadly had charge of this case." And then he goes on to show that while the Democrats, upon every other question that came before the Commission, voted according to party, when they came to my friend Hoadiy's case "they voted unanimously against it." Quite clearly, the Democratic candidate is not going to get within range of his opponent's fire before any audience this year.

The treatment of the liquor question by Judge Foraker is manly, simple and strong. It will commend itself and him to all good citizens of Ohio, whether they are or are not temperance men. Even the more orderly and respectable liquor-seilers, who wish to see the traffic kept within decent bounds, must admit that his position is just and his reasoning unanswerable. Even his opponents must concede that his speech is that of a man who has the courage to be honest, and that is more than to on the Sunday on which the trial ended. can be said of Judge Hoadly's two-faced jority is increased. Garfield had 4,000; Hayes,

which the Republican candidate shows ought to be justified by his triumphant election. He has proved, at all events, that he has in him the stuff of which Governors ought to be made. He is not afraid of the people; appeals like a man to their reason and conscience; discusses public affairs with the power of a master in reasoning and debate; and ably represents the convictions and aims of the great party that nominated him.

CHOLERA ON THE MARCH.

The alarming increase of mortality from cholera in Egypt causes widespread alarm throughout Europe. The quarantine regulations are rigidly enforced in the Mediterranean ports, and the British staff is making strenuous exertions to retard the progress of the pestilence, but there is every reason to believe that before the year expires many countries on the Continent, and probably England and the United States as well, will suffer from the ravages of the most malignant of Asiatic plagues. The records of previous visitations of cholera show that whenever Egypt has been attacked by the disease England and the Continent have not escaped. The lower Nile basin, however, has often become infected from Europe. In 1829 the disease was carried from Persia across the Caspian into Russia, and was gradually communicated to Germany, Austria and Hungary. It was not until 1832 that it prevailed extensively in England, France and Spain, and it was in that year that it appeared in Egypt, having been carried thither from Germany by way of Constantinople and Syria. The same route was followed in the next terrible visitation. The disease reached Astrakhan from Persia duting the summer of 1847 and spread rapidly in Southern Russia, following the Black Sea to Odessa and Constantinople, passing up the Danube into Germany, and being carried from Holland to England about the time of its ravages in Egypt. During these two cholera periods the disease was not directly communicated from Alexandria to the European Continent. In 1865, however, the outbreak in Egypt preceded the ravages on the Continent, cholera being carried to Marseilles and Southampton and other European ports by Mediterranean steamers. In that year the disease was Arabian rather than Indian in origin, and Alexandria offered the shortest line of communication with Europe. The other visitations were to be ascribed to Indian cholera communicated to Russia through Persia. The present outbreak, like that of 1865, is apparently Arabian in origin.

The United States will share in any dangers of infection to which Europe may be exposed. In 1832 cholera was carried by emigrant ships from Ireland to Quebec and thence along the St Lawrence and through Ontario to Detroit. United States troops that were transported by vessels on which some of these emigrants had been sick were attacked by the disease, and the infection was carried along the chain of military posts as far as the Mississippi. New-Orleans was subsequently visited, and the disease exhausted itself in the surrounding country. In 1848 the pestilence was imported in ships arriving at New-Orleans from Havre, and was communicated rapidly to St. Louis, Cincinnati and Buffalo, and subsequently carried across the Plains to San Francisco. In 1866 New-York was the distributing point from the emigrant ships; but although outbreaks of the disease occurred at long distagees from the sesboard, the area of infection was comparatively narrow. If Europe suffers this year from the pestilence, its ultimate appearance in the United States may be accepted as a foregone conclusion. Quarantine regulations cannot be so thorough as to exclude the disease when the tide of immigration is setting in so strongly as it is at present. Sanitary science, however, has made such marked progress in American cities since the terrible visitation of cholera in 1849 that the prospect of the onward course of the disease across the Atlantic ought not to cause widespread appre-

hension.

The Democratic party is raising two rallying cries these days, in both of which it seems to take great satisfaction. One of these is "Turn the rascals out"; the other, "The Republican party must go."

In the last analysis these two cries are simply desperation made vocal. Democracy was beaten in 1880. It knows it can offer no better reasons in 1884 why it should be restored to power than it presented four years earlier. In other words, it realizes that it is doomed to be again defeated. Hence, largely abandoning discussion on any of the great issues now before the country, it hopes against hope, in its dire extremity, to win by profuse and reiterated abuse of its opponents. To the motto which was such a favorite with it in its campaign against Garfield-"Keep throwing mud, some of it may stick "-it opens upon the Republican party, "Turn the rascals out": "The Republican party must go."

It is rather strange that it does not occur, at least to the leaders in this chorus, that a Presidential victory is not to be won by mud. If the American people could have been convinced that hurling mud at was equivalent to formulating forcible indictments against the Republican party and its nominees, Garfield would not have carried a State. The truth is, one of the cardinal difficulties that the Democracy has had to contend with in its contests for the Presidency during the past quarter of a century arises from the fact that the voters know a thing or two.

By all means let these rallying cries continue to go up. They comfort the Democrats and the Republicans don't mind them. In 1884 the decision of the ballot-box will be that the rascals shall be kept where (largely) they now areout; and that the Democratic party shall stay

THE CONCORD DEAD-LOCK.

The dead-lock in the New-Hampshire Legislature is in danger of lasting too long for the good of the Republican party in that State. It has already continued for almost the same period as the great contest in the New-York Legislature of 1881, and with less apparent reason. The whole country took sides in the fight at Albany. The conflict at Concord shows that a local quarrel can be as bitter and run almost as long as one involving National sympathies. The caucus of a portion of the Republican members of the Legislature from which Mr. Rollins claimed a "regular" nomination was held on the 14th of June, and the end is not yet. To the public outside of the State the contest is without interest except as it seems to involve the issue of "machine" against 'anti-machine" Republicans, Mr. Rollins at first and now Secretary Chandler being regarded as the representative of the former element. New-Hampshire is not such an overwhelmingly Republican State that the leaders of the party there can prolong the contest without taking

cessity of doing all that is possible to keep the party firmly together, with a President to elect next year.

The time would seem to have come for concessions on all sides. One of the first and easiest steps toward a union ought to be the retirement of the numerous little-known men who have been holding three or four votes in the balloting for weeks past in the hope that lightning might come their way. No less than twelve candidates having from one to five votes were voted for by Republicans in the last full ballot of last week, leaving five "leading" candidates with votes ranging from 14 to 79. It ought to be possible to bring about some arrangement by which these five candidates can withdraw at the same time, or can submit their claims to the arbitration of all the Republicans of the Legislature. If some one must make the first move, why should not Secretary Chandler do it? His election seems as impossible as that of Rollins did. Probably it was a mistake for him to enter the canvass at all after having announced that he would not do so, although he was undoubtedly sincere in his declaration, and the situation altered after he made it. He is far in advance of all the other candidates, and can afford to be magnanimous. He has long been known as a zealous Republican who has rendered marked services to the party, and this would rank among them.

THE AMERICAN TROUBLE. Another bountiful crop blesses the country and rewards the toil of the husbandman. It is not now a question of statistics; for estimates it is a little too late, and for returns of actual yield a little too early. But we know the essential fact that the country will have an abundant supply of every important product of agriculture. If wheat falls a little behind last year, a great surplus of more than a bushel to every inhabitant remains on hand. The yield of hay and of oats is enormous; the crop of vegetables, and especially of potatoes, has been remarkably large, and all indications now favor a large yield of corn and of cotton. With abundant corn and hav, the feeding of animals will be cheap, and we may look for an ample meat supply, not only this season, but for the next

Our difficulty in this favored land seems to be one of which hardly any other country can complain-we have too much of almost everything. The condition, as General Butler once jocosely observed, is less one of over-production than one of under-consumption. Presumably he did not seriously mean that a country could have too great an abundance of all things that satisfy human needs. But the number of bushels of wheat that the average American will eat yearly does not change very much, whether the supply is great or small. If we have more than about enough to make a barrel of flour for every inhabitant, old and young, and to sow the seed for next year, we must either export the rest or carry it over as a surplus. Cheap and abundant corn can be turned into hogs, it is true, but the number of hogs that we can eat or profitably keep is also limited. Cotton will keep, even if we have more than the world wants at present, but the grower will consider that \$50 in bank, drawing interest for a year, is better than a bale of cotton lying in a shed. So somebody must lie cut of his money for a year or more, if we have to carry over a surplus which, at present, nobody

wants. It used to be a difficulty that we had more than enough of products of the farm, but less than enough of the products of the mill, the loom, the furnace or the mine. But now manufactures as well as agriculture complain of overstocked markets. The mills have turned out so many woollen and cotton goods that prices are inconveniently depressed. Iron establishments of high repute go into the hands of receivers because they have too much unsold iron on hand. Coal miners stop work part of the time this year because the supply, being larger than ever, is larger than the present demand. In the tanks and storehouses there is more oil than the whole world can than the country has ever consumed in fifteen months. And so it is in other branches not a few ; we appear to have a superabundance of things.

But it does not seem necessary to be very much distressed about our lot. In other countries, people have not enough; here they have more than enough; is not that better? In other lands the people are overcrowded; here the things to eat, to wear and to use are overcrowded, and that is certainly the pleasanter embarrassment of the two. Would it help us any if, instead of feeding workmen here, who make our own iron, and woollen and cotton goods, we should go England for these products, and send thither a smaller quantity of grain and meat to feed the half-starved workers? True, we cannot sell as much of our products abroad as we would, because the higher level of living and of prices here increases the cost of production; but is it desirable on that account to push down our labor and prices to the level of other countries ? The evil of over-production in certain branches will cure itself soon. But nations stagnate for generations, and even for centuries, without finding a cure for degradation of labor.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. George Bancroft mingles in society at Newport less than usual this summer on account of Mrs. Bancroft's ill health. Mrs. Ebzabeth Stuart Phelps is living almost the

ife of a recluse at West Gloncester, Mass., and work-

Mr. T. B. Aldrich, after entertaining Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. W. D. Howells at his cottage at

Lypn, last week, started on a yachting trip to Mount Desert with Mr. Charles Francis Adams, jr. Archishop Bourget, who is now completing his forty-sixth year in charge of the see of Montreal, is ninety years old and still strong and vigorous. He is the oldest wearer of the mitre in America, and has only two seniors in the world. A commemorative marble tablet has been placed

pon the house at Giessen where was born Fredrick Christian Diez, the founder of Provençal philosophy and author of various well-known works on Provençal poetry and the Troubadours. General Sheridan's Washington house, just pre

ented to him by a number of his friends, was built

five years ago for Judge A. O. Aldis. It stands in a fine position on a corner, and is of brick, two stories high surmounted by a mansard roof and attic. The interior wood-work is of ash. What are people to think of the Comte de Chambord's condition, anyway? Here is the

Figure correspondent, telegraphing from Vienna: Dr. Drasche tells me the Comte de Chambord is in a dyspeptic state which leaves no hope . . . his existence cannot be prolonged . . . he will die on the bed where he now lies." At the same hour comes a dispatch from a Clairos correspondent:
"Dr. Drasche is greatly pleased with the patient's state. The amelioration is very marked, and the general state is persistently better. In short, the amelioration is incontestable." Le Figaro and Le Claires are both Royalist papers, too.

Mr. W. H. H. Murray, once pastor of the Park risks. It is easier to quarrel than it is to "make Street Church, Boston, and famous for his Adironup." Governor Hale, who has just been inaugudack adventures and "buck-board wagon" enterrated, was elected by a plurality of only 1,520 prise, is about to bring out the first two of six vol votes. In Presidential years, to be sure, the maumes of Adirondack tales. At the same time he is finishing a book on life in Texas, preparing a course of philosophical lectures for the coming sea-

on, and getting ready to begin the practice of law, These occupations would seem to be enough and more than enough to keep any man busy, but he does not hesitate to assume them. He believes that no person ever turned out more matter for publication in fifteen years than he did in Boston. For nine years every line he wrote was printed, and for eight years, in order to work systematically, he eight years, in order to work systematically, he regulated his sleep by an alarm watch, and only twice failed to heed its warning.

A gentleman who recently met the Hon. William D. Keliey in London writes to THE TRIBUNE: "The friends of Judge Kelley will be glad to learn that he is recovering, though slowly, from the serious operation of last May. He is regaining his strength and takes a good deal of outdoor exercise, though he is unable to walk very far. In discussing the prospects of the next Congress his accustomed enthus sam returned, and he said emphatically that if he was spared he would be in his seat the day Congress opened and take his usual part in all debates on tariff questions. He believed the new tariff law was upon the whole a wise one, and any attempts on the part of the Democrats to cripple American industry by a still further reduction would meet the most determined opposition of the minority. Judge Kellev has his wife and family with him in London, and they will not return home before October. He is greatly in need of perfect quiet and rest, though much better than one might expect after the physical sufferings he has undergone." thusiasm returned, and he said emphatically that

"One of the most eminent of the little school of French poets who are known as the Parnassiens, M. Catulle Mendes, is over in England at present on a visit," says The Whitehall Review. " M. Mendes is a very copious writer, both in verse and prose, and of considerable ability. He edited the curious little periodical La République des Lettres, which had a brief existence in Paris some few years ago, and was supposed to represent the views of the advance school of poets and writers. In its pages M. Emile Zola's L'Assommoir' first appeared, and aroused the fierce indignation of Mr. Swin burne, who hurled much eloquent anger at the little journal in consequence. M. Catulle Mendès is a playwright as well, and an English version of his drama 'La Justice' was prombited by the licenser of plays some little time since, on account of a disagreeable double suicide which concluded it. He is now engaged upon a five-act tragedy for Sarah Bernhardt. One other episode of M. Mendès's life deserves to be recorded. He is the husband of Judith Gautier, the daughter of 'our Théophile,' as the admirers of the author of 'Fortunio' delight to call him."

RICHMOND, Va., July 23 .- Thomas Swann, ex-Mayor of Baltimore, ex-Governor of Maryland, and ex-Member of Congress, is lying dangerously ill at his country residence, near Leesburg, Va.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23 .- The Rev. A. T. Soly, pastor of the Roger Williams Church, has resigned in order to accept the professorship of Greek and Hebrew in the Hillsdale (Mich.) Theological School.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- Commodore William N. Jeffers, who is lying ill in this city, is reported to be very low to-day, remaining in a stupor. His death is expected at any moment.

OTTAWA, July 23 .- Private advices from the Cascapedia River state that the Governor-General and Princess Louise are having unusual luck at angling. Many splendid salmon have been forwarded to the Government House and several fine specimens have been sent to the Queen. The members of the party start on Thursday for a month's sojourn at the citadel, Quebec. Chester A. Arthur, ir., son of President Arthur, and party are spending a few days with the vice-regal party. The Governor-General will return to Ottawa in the last week of August, after paying a visit to

GENERAL NOTES.

A citizen of Boston, whom The Gazette of that city does not name but loosely describes as "a wellsnown gentleman," has made three wills during the last twenty years, appointing three different sets of executors—nine in all. One after another every one of the nine has in one way or another shown himself un-worthy of an important trust and the testator now finds it necessary to select a fourth set of executors.

Philadelphia still supports about thirty members of the ancient and honorable order of "Cuppers and Leethers." "Elsewhere," said one of them to a reporter the other day, "the doctors and druggists their own cupping and leeching, but here we have out us, but were oblige to drop the scheme as an impossibility." From another member of the guild the reporter ascertained that in addition to his more strictly professional duties the Philadelphia leech, or leecher as he now calls himself, fills the place in the social order which the "black-eye" artists of the Bowery occupy in

Statistics of the religions of British India, based upon the census of 1882, which reckoned the en tire population at 254,899,516, make the following 187 937 450: Mahometans, 50.121.585: nature worshippers, 6,426,511; Buddhists, 3,418,884; native Christians, 1,862,634; Jains, a sect whose worship is specified, 3,057,130. The native Protestant Christians number only about 500,000, but this is an increase of 86 per cent within ten years. Lord Granville has lately found it necessary

to issue a circular enjoining upon all members of Her Majesty's Dipiomatic and Consular Services greater care as regards the use of pure English in official correspondence. By way of giving point to his injunction th Minister for Foreign Affairs quotes numerous speci-mens of bad English, mostly due to mistranslations of French words, and among them these: "Demission, for dismissal; " arrestation," for arrest; "incessantly, for very small; "veridical," for true, and "antecedent solidarity," for previous understanding. In future treatises upon the barbarous dialect used in this country Englishmen will doubtless find it convenient to refer, by way of contrast, to the pure and luminous English of Her Majesty's diplomatists and consuls.

The "hay-bunker" is a vagabond peculiar

to San Francisco. He passes his nights on one of the wharves, peacefully recilining on the soft side of a bale of hay. San Francisco harbors about 300 individuals of this species. And they are, in truth, a queer company They live under a sort of social organization, which though elastic in most respects, has at least one inviolable Smoking among the bales of hay is rigidly forbid den, and any member caught violating it is at once ex is thrown into the dock, and only pulled out in time to save his life. He is then ordered to depart forthwith under penalty of another ducking. The hay-bunkers as Socialists, dividing the results of theying and the collec-tions from stray beer-kegs with fraternal impartiality.

Congressman Morrison, of Illinois, is believed to be willing to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State, provided the Republicans do not make ex-Senator Oglesby their candidate. In the latter event he thinks the race would be a hopeless one for any Democrat. He is reported as saying; " Oglesby is well known in Illinois. He was an ardent soldier, wounded almost to death in battle. On the stump he i malesty. It can be said of him that which cannot be corrupted." A member of the State Senate is also said remembers the war, who was a soldier, the son or father of a soldier, who would not vote for General 'Dick' Oglesby." The Democrats, it is believed, contemplate nominating Carter Harrison for Governor, if Oglesby heads the Republican ticket. They will then let him be defeated and so be rid of him.

A suit of armor that originally belonged to King Francis I. of France has had a strange history in odern times. It was bought, says a correspondent of The St. James's Gazette, by the late Sir Anthony Roths child for £100, and sold by him to the late Lord Ashburnham for £1,000. Some years afterward it was sold by Lord Ashburnham for £4,000 to a dealer in curiosities, who resold it within twenty-four hours to a wealth; customer for no less a sum than £17,000. The subsequent history of the armor is even more remarkable. It was deposited by its purchaser in the Belgrave-square Pantechnicon, and when that unfortunate building was destroyed by fire the armor was buried beneath the ruins. Dug out of the debris, it was sold for a few pounds as old from. It survived, however, even this degradation; for, after undergoing a process of renovation, it was subsequently sold for £12,000 to Mr. Spitzer, of Paris, where it is said to be now on sale for £20,000.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Mr. Randall's canvass for votes in the South begins to bear fruit. Already two of the six Democrati Congressmen from South Carolina have come out for These are Dibble, of the 1st District, and Tillman, of the IId District. Congressmen Evins and Alken have not stated their position as yet, but it would not be surprising to learn that both of them were for Randall. These facts will compel his detractors to change their estimates. Their assertion that he would get no support from the South is already shown to be false and the more that is known concerning the intentions of the Congressmen from that section the better the situation will be found to be for Mr. Randall. Upon the whole he has some to feel serves.

Some Republicans in Massachusetts are urging the party's State Committee to circulate General Butler's speech before the Tewksbury Investigating Committee as a campaign document. They argue that Its scurrilous character will set everybody to asking whether the author of it is a fit man to be Gove the old Commonwealth. In this way it will act as bracing tonic upon voters and overcome much faint heartedness. Chairman Lodge will doubtless be quie to perceive whether Butler has furnished his opponent with some effective weapons against himself, and to make use of them. The forward state of the canvass at this early day shows that the Republicans chose wisely when they piaced the direction of the campaign against Butler in Mr. Lodge's bands.

So little was known about Judge Foraker before his nomination for Governor of Ohio that many Republicans naturally had some misgivings lest he migh not prove fully equal to the demands of the position. these fears were wholly groundless. Mr. Forsker has grown steadily since he became a candidate. He had made no speechas that pand a validation of the state of th made no speeches that need explaining, and has prove himself fully able to cope with his brilliant but errate nimself fully able to cope with his brilliant but erratic antagonist. His description of the Democratic taris plant in his speech last Saturday was exactly to the point. It is as follows: "Its construction is by sections that are to be respectively wheeled to the front for free trade or protection, as the locality may require." The Democrats have been deristively asking, "Who is Forsker!" Before the campaign is half over they will probably be inquiring, "Who is Hoadly!"

Since the talk about the "old ticket" began the strength of the McDonald boom in Indiana has visi-ibly waned. The New-Albany Ledger, one of the most influential Democratic papers in the State, maintains that McDonald could not carry the State if nominated It says that the Democrats must have the aid of the Greenpackers and the protection element in their own party if they expect to get the electoral vote of Ind party if they expect to get the electoral vote of Indians and that McDonaid is not popular with either of these factions. The closing words of *The Ledger* on the outlook show that it has an intelligent grasp of the sination: "The Republicans are rapidly healing their differences. From the present outlook they will enter the next campaign a united party. In that case it will be necessary for the Democracy to poil their full vote to insure success."

An amusing effort is being made by the Democratic organs in Ohio to keep up the party's courage by announcing that "thousands of Republicans will vote for Hoadly in October." They fail, however, to name the men who are to make up these thousands. On the other hand, the Republicans are mentioning every day prom-inent Democrats who will not vote for Hoadly. Here is one culled from The Cincinnati Commercial Guzette's correspondence: "Ex-Congressman Hubbell is an exceptionally outspoken Democrat. In a talk with Mr. Thompson, Editor of The Delaware Guzette, he saids 'Hoadly is the candidate of the liquor mon—their paid attorney and their champion. He secured his no tion through their influence, and looks to them for his tion through their influence, and looks to them for his election. The whiskey men regard the Democratic party in the light in which before the war it was regarded by the slavocracy—as the special guardian of their peculiar interest. I am not prepared to say that I will do, but no earthly consideration can induce me to vote for Hoadly, of whose overwhelming and deserved defeat I have ro doubt." If the Democrats wish to have their claims of great accessions believed they should be as specific in their statements as the Republican papers are,

TOWN TALK.

PERSONAL AND PRACTICAL.

MUNRO AND CHEAP FICTION.—George Munro, who was ourned out on Sunday last, was one of the pioneers in the publication of chean fiction. He followed Beadle, whe during the late war published a series of the veriest trash, called "Beadle's Dime Novels." Munro followed with a similar series of very little better quality. He employed a number of sonsational writers who ground out stories by the dozen, the great majority of them long ago forgotten. When, later on, white paper stock became cheap, Munro began the publication of some standard and many current English novels in cheap form, under the name of caside Library. All his cheap ventures paid handsomely, His weekly story papers were successful.

DR. MARY WALKER'S ARMY ADVENTURES .- The return of Dr. Mary Walker to plague the Pension Office reminds an old Army correspondent of her singular adventures twenty years ago at Chattanooga in trying to get assigned to duty as an army surgeon. She appeared there while the army was in winter quarters preparing for the Atlanta campaign. "I never knew how she got to the front," he said, "for General Sherman was excluding everybody from the lines who had no business there; but I suspect it was a joke of Sherman's at the expense of 'Old Pap' Thomas, at whose headquarters she re ported. She was turned over for examination as to her abilities to a commission of surgeons, all staff officers, among whom I remember were Dr. Frederick H. Gross, of Thomas's staff, and Dr. Rufus H. Gilbert, Staff Surgeon of the Fourteenth Corps, then under General Palmer, of Illinois. Gilbert subsequently builf the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad here. The commission had a good deal of rough fun in questioning the fair would-be-sur-geon for several sittings. I believe they finally get rid of her by recommending her as a hospital nurse, when she left in disgust."

SCALPERS AT CONEY ISLAND .- "Scalping" seems to be the rule this year at Coney Island, and in the absence of the general public the occupants of the island have taken to "scalping" each other. Two rival plers cut down the rates of admission until one of them was thrown open to the public free; whereupon the steamboat company, which carried passengers to both piers, refused to land them at the free pier. Clam chowders of Jumbo proportions ceased to be attractive at half rates, and the chowder-makers have added the attractions of there is more oil than the whole world can mingled Buddhism and Hindooism, 1,221,896; Sikhs, consume in eighteen months. The whiskey who are simple theists, 853,426; miscellaneous and unroulette and faro to their establishments. The Manhat-Railroad from using its tracks through Brooklyn; whereupon the latter reduced fares to bring the former to terms. Not content with this, the Brighton Beachers sold their own tickets in quantities to speculators at 40 per cent off, in the hope that these speculators would sell them in the street-cars of Brooklyn at the regular price charged by the company at their depots. But intheir investment, undersold the company in its own depots and at its own ticket-offices. The last cut-throat game played at the Island is, however, the most ridiculous of all. A stage company has the privilege of the Concourse, a public park road, along the beach; but this traffic is disputed by innumerable backmen with dilapidated coaches and broken-down horses, and the police have had to interfere to keep the peace between ese rivals. The stage and hack fare is 5 cents. bu an elevated road in the rear of the Concourse, thinking to profit by the disputes of the others, carries passengers for 3 cents. The Coney Islanders will discover, some o these days, that they are killing a fruitful golden-egg-

MRS, BOOTH AND THE MADISON SQUARE,

THE REASON FOR HER RETIREMENT, Daniel Frohman, of the Madison Square Theatre, was asked yesterday by a TRIRUNE reporter for the exact facts about Mrs. Booth's withdrawal from

the Madison Square company.
"I can tell you in a very few words," said Mr. nan. "Mrs. Bootn had no part at all in Marsden's new play 'Elsie Dean,' which will be put on in the fall. We accordingly asked her if she would object to playing in Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities for a short season. She made no objection, and we accordingly arranged for the production of 'Young Mrs. Winthrop' in Boston for a ran of two weeks. Mrs. Booth was cast for Constance, the part she played with so much success in the last run of the piece at this theatre. To our surprise, she absolutely refused to play that part or any but Mrs. Dick, which she played on the first production. As she had been herself anxious to play Constance from the beginning and had only taken Mrs. Dick after much protestation. I hardly think she was justified in this course. Of course we understood her feelings and from her point of view I can though not the leading character dramatically, she had made it so by her art. Still it was a matter of principle and as she felt aggrieved we released her from her and as she felt agreeved we released her from hat contract. I regret it exceedingly. I look upon Mrs. Booth as the leading 'all round' actress in the country and the theatre can ill afford her loss. I am grieved, too, that she feels she has been badly treated and is set against the management. We would willingly have kept her on and paid her salary even if there were nothing for her to do. Next season would probably have found a part suited to her. However, I do not look upon her as lost to us, and I nope before long to see the name of Agnes Booth on the programmes of the Madison Square Theatre."

PUBLIC OPINION.

RIGHT, YOU ARE.
From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.)
Hon. Samuel J. Randail is a protectionist, just as other Congressmen are. He stands up for the policy that massmade his State powerful and rice. Every South, ern Congressman wanted some special protection, or mu-represented his State if he did not.

AS TO MR. TILDEN'S PICTURE.
From The Lincoln (Neb.) Journal (Rep.)
At the earnest request of Henry Watterson Mr. At the earnest request of Heury Watterson Mr. Tilden has consented to loan a preclous wors of art to the Southern exposition. It is a portrait of aimself. We are not informed if the big book on which his right hand is resting and to which the left index finger is gracefully pointing as though it was the palladium, or sometime, of the interties of the people, is the old dictionary that contained the key of the Oregon cipher dispatches, of the ledger in which he kept that famous account against Wm. M. Tweed for attorney's services. But it doesn't matter; either will answer the purpose, and which is the more aesthetic and significant it will take a better connoisecur than The Journal to decide.

NOT A BAD SUGGESTION.

Ulysses wandered ten years over foreign lands and seas, and only reached his native island by going to sleep. Now we catch the idea. The best thing the Democratic party can do is to take a desc of Meiner